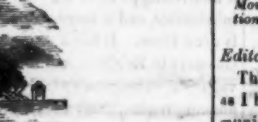


THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY.



Concerning the Ploghmas.
The town of Holyoke—The Cioopos Meadows—Meadows, Scenery—Lumbering—The Attractions—Labor and its Reward.
 —*First Series, June 31, 1871.*
Editor Massachusetts Ploghmas:
 This beautiful summer resort is situated, as I have already told you, in a former communication, in the town of Holyoke on the Connecticut river, about one mile below the dam, and overlooking the broad expanse of the Cioopos meadows. It is one of 'he most charming spots imaginable, on the face of a steep bluff rising up sharply from the river and commanding a wide view of one of the finest agricultural regions in Massachusetts. The eye looks down upon twelve thousand acres of the meadows lying between the railway bridge just below Holyoke, and the Cabot and West Springfield bridges, most of which is in a high state of cultivation and all of it rich in soil and bearing luxuriant crops of grain. **HOLYOKE,**

It would be difficult to find a finer prospect. Perhaps the view from the top of the mountain is the best. The views are, may be inferred from the eagerness most cows manifest to chew any old

Mount Holyoke, looking down upon the Northampton and Hadley meadows, may surpass it in extent." That property is wholly unsuited for extent and magnificence of agricultural wealth, but I know of no other that can compare with it, though the view down over the Connecticut valley from the top of Sugar Loaf mountain may be an exception.

After the second March, Mr. Holyoke and one or two friends called to the top of Sugar Loaf, and sat for hours gazing in wonder and admiration upon the lovely landscape and the smiling farms, and that too, at different seasons of the year, when the crops are in various stages of growth. That both of these beautiful spots are more difficult of access, logistically, though so elevated and commanding so extended a landscape, is easy of access. Its approach is attended with no fatigue other than that incident to

bone that comes in their way. It may in some instances pay to strew grazing lands with the commercial product of the mill, so great is the value and the liability to salutation on cost, that we cannot recommend the general practice. Still we dislike to see so many bones lying useless, while the pastures are starving for the want of them, and we have found the most economical mode of disposing them is to place the bones in a cask in alternate layers with wood shavings. If the bones are put in a cask in the fore part of summer and kept moist, they will be softened by autumn so that they can be shoveled over in the compost heap. The fermentation of the compost will complete the distillation, and we know no top dressing superior to this compound. Ashes alone are excellent, but when we add bones to them, it is like adding salt and sugar to dough. It makes bread into cake.

However important the earth or inor-

ganic elements of plant food may be for pastures, still there are few grazing lands

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time without a positive surfeit. I often think it is far worse to have nothing to do than to be driven to the last point of endeavor.

any water in my pot. But I have had water in my cellar. But where it comes from I don't know. I usually pump out—*D. W. Kouffman.*

PROTECTING ROOFS FROM FIRE

The Firemen's Journal, which ought to be read by every fireman, has an article on roofs composed of lime, salt and fine sand, wood shavings, put on in the ordinary way. It says that the roofs are made much more safe against taking fire from falling sparks or otherwise in case of fire in the neighborhood. It says that the sand in its preserving influence against the action of the weather; the older and more the sand is, the better it will be preserved. Such shingles are more or less made of rough and cracked. The application of the sand is made by the fireman before them to their original or first form, only closing the spaces between the shingles. It says that it is a very important thing that the satisfaction of such a life com-

can be irrigated by some brook running through or near them. It may seem paradoxical that we can recommend draining and irrigation on the same land, but strange as it may seem, it is both the best and the most successful way of making the land in good practice. It is the stagnant water in the land which renders it cold and barren. If the land is thoroughly drained so that the water will soak through it, a brook may be made to run through it, and the water is not only a great resource for irrigation, but the air but it also contains in solution many mineral elements, and as it percolates through the soil, it imparts to the land the fertilizing matter. Whoever has a brook running through his land, he can easily distribute its waters over the surface, and thus get a great resource of fertility. A few nearly normal can be ploughed, which

ured with the glorious rewards of labor, the consciousness of doing something for self or

RUBBER INCURABLES
are the belt of land around the globe, five third miles north and five hundred miles south of the equator, and are producing the gum of India rubber. They can be tapped, it is stated, for twenty successive years without doing any harm to the tree so that one man can gather the sap of an acre in a day, each tree yielding, on an average, about 100 lbs. of rubber. There are thousands of these trees have been planted in a tract of country thirty miles long and five miles wide, and which Europe more than one hundred and fifty years ago. The rubber of India rubber articles, especially the five hundred million of rubber consuming more than 10,000,000 pounds of rubber per year, and the demand for it is increasing so rapidly, that to whatever extent it may increase, there will still be a shortage of rubber to supply the demand.

THE OWN'S INTELLIGENCE.
The world. Every right-minded man, every right-minded woman honor, and every right-minded child, who has seen the whole tone of society is trained to honor work and to frown upon idleness.

A boy that is brought up to feel that labor of any kind is degrading, who looks down upon work as something beneath his dignity, who is brought up to despise the idea of anything, this ought to be some source of satisfaction to every farmer. A man who seems compelled by circumstances to bend every day over the hoe, or to follow the plow, and to contend with the endless problems of the soil, and to see the sweat of his forehead, is often inclined to sigh at the hardship of his lot, and to think that he who is able to live without work is a happier fellow, with lines cast in pleasant places.

Two ways.
The theory of the way, hill, and rocky pastures in New England, which scarcely pay the expense of fencing, taxes, and care. Of them we should say as was said of Ephraim: "They are joined to their idols; let alone be they, until they be consumed." So states can resolve to let them return to their original use, the growth of timber. This mode of treatment hardly comes under our subject. "The improvement of pasture lands," but we are so well satisfied that the improvement of the land is a treatment, that we should not make our essay complete without referring to it. In some localities the land, after it has raised a crop of timber, may again be converted to grazing. The farmer pays labor to keep it permanently in forest, and the farmer receives their direct return of fuel and lumber, and

an ameliorating effect upon the climate, breaking the force of the winds, adding to

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CURCULIOS.
Dr. Hall, who has had much experience in

farm: all it takes is to cove on each farm knee a respective name, and tuck up their trousers, just as readily as the individual farmers of some large herd lands in this country coming from the fields to take up their names in the shade.—*London Field Journal*.

HOME-MADE DISINFECTANT.

Dissolve a hechel of salt in a barrel of water, and mix with it a quart of kerosene oil, which should be well stirred to make a kind of paste. For the purpose of a disinfectant, it is as good as the carbolic acid, nearly as good as that purchased at the drug and drug stores. Use it freely about the premises, and it will prevent sickness, suffering, and expense.—*Homes and Health*.

dealing with the carculio, writes in *The Prairie Farmer*—At present there is a slight danger to be feared, while carculio can be kept under control, and that by capturing and killing them. This may be done on clover, or in small gardens the ground may be made hard and perfectly smooth under the trees by treading and levelling it, after which the clover may be cut and the fallen fruit and insects swept up and destroyed. The properties of quite a large number of herbs will when used in the quantities here given for a number of years saved a large crop by killing insects and their eggs. The clover should be cut and smoothed off, the sweeping will keep down weed growth, and the clover will grow again. It will be ample time in which to do the work.

clover had been turned in, and another crop grown to enrich the soil. Its use for this purpose has not been continued and never spread extensively. The result was that the clover, being cut and sown over the land; it imparts substance to it so it is favoured to grain growing. The clover is not so good for the grain crop is not needed for enriching the soil. It is a coarser plant than clover and will grow under the most unfavourable conditions of soil and water land, and might be used in localities where clover will not thrive as a cover crop. Under another condition in the use of buckwheat is the difficulty of riding the soil; it where it has come down on a field of clover, the use of its foothold to be called a weed.—*Bural Home*.

